



VOL. XXIV.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1856.

NO. 30.



"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

We are glad to occasionally hear from different sections of the nation in regard to the necessity of having a department of agriculture connected with our government at Washington. It is a disgrace to us, as a nation, that we have nothing nearer to it than what is appended to the Patent Office.

At the recent "Guano Convention," held at Washington, various plans were recommended for inducing the Peruvian government to change their system of trade in regard to the article of guano, so that it may be made to come to the consumer. It seems that as at present managed, a few make a monopoly of it, and charge most exorbitantly for it, when delivered in the United States.

In the course of the discussion, which we find reported in the American Farmer, Mr. Calvert made the following remarks. They are just, and speak the opinion and sentiments of very many who have considered the necessity of a department of agriculture.

"What we most want," said Mr. C., "is a Cabinet Minister, presiding over a department of agriculture. Nobody had ever attempted to offer any but constitutional objections to such a measure, and all such objections he repudiated. Congress ought not to be the sole arbiter of what is, and what is not constitutional. When Congress wanted to do anything, they never troubled themselves as to whether it was constitutional or not."

He would like to know where the constitutionality of getting California, Florida, &c., could be found. Then there is Denmark, and the Sound dues; nobody rises in Congress to question the constitutionality of coercion in that case. But the moment agriculture asks anything, there are constitutional scruples in the way; it cannot be done. Now, it is high time that this thing be stopped. Congressmen are rightfully not our masters, but our servants, and if farmers choose, they can make them so really. We hear now-a-days a great deal about 'platforms'; it is high time to have an agricultural platform. Farmers do not want office for themselves, but they should take care to give no offices to the politicians until they pledge themselves to give us what we want. Under the combined influence of city life and commercial pursuits, the nation is beginning to wane, and nothing can restore it but a restoration to the agricultural community of its proper weight in the policy and legislation of the country. In the country we have no 'isms,' no unhealthy agitations, and on the rural population must rest our final hopes of national security. Notwithstanding all this, the interests of every other class are consulted and cared for, and the farmer alone is put off with 'constitutional scruples.'"

#### CASHMERE GOAT.

The introduction of the Cashmere goat into the United States, made a few years ago by Dr. Davis, of South Carolina, will prove to be a successful enterprise, and one which will prove a valuable source of profit in many sections of the Union.

Mr. Richard Allen, of Gallatin, Tenn., in a letter to the Country Gentleman, gives an interesting account of the progress made in rearing this goat in his part of the country.

A company has been incorporated by the Tennessee Legislature, for the purpose of raising them. The fine fleece which these animals produce, it is well known, is woven into the Cashmere shawls, which bring such enormous prices.

Mr. Allen says, that one chief cause of the high value put upon the animals, and their fleece, is the unpurifiable nature of the goods manufactured from this Cashmere wool—surpassing in durability of wear all other articles.

The adoption of this species of goat to the climate of that part of the Union, has been fully tested, while its hardy and lively nature, its habits and self protection from dogs and other animals, are qualities which highly recommend them. They can be raised advantageously, and thrive on weeds and briars, which are rejected by other animals.

Not the least remarkable is the manner of gathering the fleece, which is pulled instead of sheared. I have recently weighed says he, the fleece from one, and it turned out 3 lbs. 10 oz., semi annually. This is sold in New York at \$8.50 per lb., and sent to the weavers in Paisley, Scotland, to be woven into Cashmere shawls.

We are pleased to hear of the success of those who have embarked in this business. There is no doubt that this species or variety of goat can be raised in all parts of the Union—as it will, in all probability, like the sheep, adapt itself to the cool, as well as warmer latitudes, and although the present exceeding high prices will prevent their being very extensively spread about, the time will probably come when they will be quite common, and of course cheap, in many of the States.

**LIME ON CLOVER.** One of our Agricultural exchanges contains a communication from a farmer who recommends sprinkling clover that has been cut and partially dried with lime slaked to powder, when it is put into the barn.

The writer says that he has repeatedly tried it, and the result is the clover comes out in the winter in good condition, and that cattle eat it new to us, but it may be useful to know it. The lime must not act as an absorbent, and take up the superabundant moisture of the hay, and thus prevent its heating and fermentation.

#### PRESSING CHEESE.

The object of pressing cheese is two fold. 1st, To expel all the whey; 2d, to bring the particles of the curd into a compact, homogeneous mass. We sometimes see cheese that has soft places and blisters in it. One cause of it is this: the whey is not pressed out before the rind or crust is formed, and it therefore becomes confined, and forms the spots referred to.

The editor of the Genesee Farmer, in an article on the manufacture of cheese, observes that the English dairymen, as a general thing, do not scald their curd, and hence much more care is needed in salting and pressing than in the process generally adopted by intelligent cheese makers in this country.

In Cheshire, after the curd is separated from the whey, it is put under a hand press for an hour or two, and as much of the whey expressed from it as possible *precious to salting*. When taken from under the hand press, it is broken quite fine and salted. It is then put into the cheese hoop and pressed slightly for six or eight hours. It is then taken from under the press, pierced with a wooden skewer, in order to open channels for the exudation of the whey, covered with a clean cloth and put under a heavy pressure till next morning, when a clean cloth is again put round it, and a heavy pressure applied, until it will no longer wet the cloth. Cheeses are frequently left under the press three or four days. "Scalding" (as practiced in this country) expels the whey from the curd more effectually than can be done by the most powerful and long continued pressure, but it is a question whether at the same time it does not destroy some of the desired flavor of the cheese. The writer adds that if our dairymen should "scald" less and press more, their cheeses would be more highly prized, at least in the English market.

#### NET WIRE FENCING.

Mr. Editor:—Seeing an article in your paper headed "Wire Fencing," I feel it my duty to write a few lines on the subject, giving you liberty to make such use of my suggestions as you think proper.

I think you have not tried the net wire fence as a common farm fence, where cattle, horses, sheep and hogs are to be kept in their proper places by fencing. If you had used it, you would not recommend it for farm use. In 1855, I saw the *flourish and puff* made in the Maine Farmer about the above named strainer.

At that time I was desirous of obtaining something of the kind that would be ornamental, useful and durable. I therefore gave heed to what was written in the Farmer. I wanted to enclose my front yard, so I sent to Boston by a friend to purchase six rods or thereabouts, but through mistake my friend brought me five rods instead of six, which was insufficient for my purpose. I rolled it to my neighbor, who put it around his front yard. Lo! what a vapor! It being so thin that it proved not even an apology for a fence—the cattle, not noticing any hindrance, seemed to think they had an undoubted right to smell of the flowers in spite of the spider's web that glittered before them. Vanity of vanities—(wire fence is a vanity, a vexation of spirit, truly.) It might stop hens if they would not touch it. To talk of that stuff, as a farm fence, is, in my opinion, a deception which ought not to be imposed upon the common people. Men who have more money than they know what to do with, may buy wire fence, or anything else. I caution my brother farmers in the country against buying spider webs for fence.

What is the object of fencing? Is it not to protect our lots, crops, or whatever we wish should come to maturity? Wire net will not do it, unless you make a fortification of grey birch brush, to keep the cattle away from the wire. The grey birch brush makes the better fence. *JAMES WALKER.*

*Fryeburg, July 4, 1856.*

**NOTE.** We are sorry to hear such an account as our friend gives of the net wire fence. We were in hopes it would prove what has long been a desideratum to farmers—viz: a neat, light, durable and efficient fence at a reasonable cost.

Mr. Walker does not say which kind or number he obtained, but it seems whatever kind he did obtain, has proved insufficient for the purpose.

There can be no doubt that such fence can be made sufficiently strong to keep out cattle, provided the wire be large enough. Whether an increase of the size of the wire will also increase the price beyond what will be profitable to the farmer, is a question we can not answer; but a fair trial would decide it. [Ed.]

**TOMATOES FOR COWS.** It is not too late, by any means, to still secure a large crop of tomatoes. The better plan is to procure a quantity of plants, and set them out in any spare corners of the garden and in the field. They may be planted between the rows of early corn or potatoes. It is needless to say anything in commendation of them as an article of human food, but we think they will yet be used extensively as food for stock. The proportion of solid nutriment furnished by this plant is not large, still it is not inconsiderable; and taking into account the great bulk obtained from a very small surface of ground, we have no reason to doubt the profitability of tomatoes as food for cows, hogs, &c. A friend writes that last season he boiled a bushel of a variety with a little meal and some green pumpkins and squashes, and fed five cows from the mixture. The result was a large increase of milk, and a peculiarly rich flavor and color of the butter. A friend at our elbow says he has fed tomatoes, both cooked and raw, to his cows, and with the happiest result. [American Agriculturist.]

**ADULTERATION OF FOOD.** A member of the British Association for the advancement of Science, recently stated, at a meeting of the Society, that there were only two articles manufactured for food in England, that were not adulterated, viz: common salt and refined sugar.

#### For the Maine Farmer.

**BOTS IN HORSES.** Mr. Editor:—I see in a late number of your paper, several articles on that imaginary evil, bots in horses.

As your correspondents have assumed a position which is neither founded upon scientific nor practical experience, advanced ideas and expressed opinions that had their origin in the dark ages, in regard to the supposed destructiveness of bots to the lives of horses; seeing the error into which they had fallen, and the erroneous opinions which they were likely to lead others to form, I thought it my duty, as a veterinary practitioner, to cast my mite in favor of a reform in the treatment of disease in domestic animals which the professors of the veterinary art are laboring to produce; and that, by spreading some little light upon the subject, I might partially dispel the darkness into which ignorance and superstition have led the owners of live stock in regard to their diseases.

It is true, that there are to be found in the stomach of the horse, (either in large or small numbers,) red maggots called bots. Mr. Bruce Clark has given a history of this parasite, to whom we are indebted. These worms or maggots are the larvae of a species of *oxuris* or gadfly. This fly is observed, in the latter part of summer, to be exceedingly busy about the horse, darting with great rapidity at the knees and sides of the animal. The females in this manner deposit their eggs on the hair, to which they adhere by means of a glutinous fluid, with which they are surrounded. In a few days the eggs are ready to be hatched, and the slightest application of warmth and moisture will liberate the little animal which they contain. The horse, in licking himself, touches the egg—bursts, and a small worm escapes, which adheres to the tongue, and is conveyed with the food into the stomach. There it clings to the cuticular portion by means of a hook on either side of its mouth, and its hold is so firm that it must be broken before it can be detached. It remains there, feeding on the mucus of the stomach, during the whole winter and spring when, having attained a considerable size, and being destined to undergo a certain transformation, it disengages itself from the cuticular coat, is carried into the villous portion of the stomach with the food, passes out of it with the chyme, and is evacuated with the excrement.

It now seeks shelter in the ground, and buries itself there; contracts in size and becomes a chrysalis or grub, in which state it lies inactive for a few weeks, and bursting from its confinement, assumes the form of a fly.

The female becomes impregnated, quickly deposits her eggs on those parts of the horse which he is most accustomed to lick, and thus the species is perpetuated.

There are several important conclusions to be drawn from this history. 1st, They cannot, while they inhabit the stomach of the horse, give the animal any pain, for they have fastened on the cuticular and insensible coat.

2d, They cannot be injurious to the horse, for he enjoys the most perfect health when the cuticular part of his stomach is filled with them, and when their presence is not even suspected.

3d, They cannot be removed by medicine, because they are not in that part of the stomach to which medicine is usually conveyed; and if they were, their mouths are too deeply buried in the mucus for any medicine that can be safely administered to affect them. Therefore the wise man will leave them to themselves, and wait for nature's laws, which are immutable, to be obeyed, when they will detach themselves and come away.

How absurd, then, it is to attempt to destroy the bots in the stomach of a horse by administering medicine; for there is no remedy in the materia medica powerful enough to kill the bots without first killing the horse.

Mr. White, V. S., says that he has found living bots in the stomach of a horse that had been taking corrosive sublimate and arsenic for many days. Mr. Blain, V. S., says that he has kept them alive in olive oil and in oil of turpentine for some days, and that even the nitrous and sulphuric acids do not immediately destroy them.

And yet how many valuable horses are destroyed yearly by self-styled horse doctors, and ignorant grooms and jockeys, who suppose that what they don't know about a horse is not worth knowing. Acting upon this principle, they administer to a sick horse every remedy for bots that hears the least of popularity, without regard to its medicinal properties. A horse may be attacked with *gastroenteritis*, or *peritonitis*, which are inflammation of the mucus and serous membranes lining the digestive organs and abdominal cavity. The symptoms of these local inflammations, with those of colic, either fatal or epidemic, appear to the non-medical not dissimilar.

All this disturbance in nature's economy is charged to one cause—the presumed bot. The poor animal, who is suffering all the anguish of an internal fever, must be doctored accordingly. Agents of an irritating nature are given, when those of a reverse action are indicated. If nature is strong to ward off the disease and counteract the deleterious effects of the agents given, the animal will recover, and another great cure of bots is effected. If not, another horse has died of bots.

Your correspondent avers that he has seen fat horses and horses in medium condition die with bots, but never a poor one. No doubt he honestly supposed that to be the cause of their deaths. These animals were probably the subjects of some internal fever which terminated fatally. Poor horses, which are in a state of general debility, are never subject to inflammatory attacks of an acute character; and this accounts for his having never seen a poor horse die with bots.

L. M. BURNHAM, V. S.

*Bridgton, June 16th, 1856.*

**HOW TO AVOID SLEEPLESS NIGHTS.** At a late meeting of the Scottish Curative Mesmeric Association, held in Edinburgh, Mr. A. J. Ellis announced to the audience that if they wished to avoid sleepless nights, they should lie with their heads to the north—not on any account lie with their heads to the west.

#### For the Maine Farmer.

**ABOUT WINTHROP.**

Mr. Editor:—To every friend and well-wisher of agricultural progress, it should be a cause of congratulation, that the Kennebec Agricultural Society has at length, for a period of time, been provided with a location at Readfield, and that suitable buildings, stalls and cattle yards, with every necessary appendage, will soon be provided. Yet, from old associations, I cannot but regret that Winthrop, which was the scene of its former success, before the spirit of division was introduced into it, could not have held out inducements sufficient to have had it for a time established in that place.

Having within a few days visited that town, I could but notice what a very good place could have been had near the Congregational Meeting House, and how readily that building, with its numerous sheds, could have been appropriated to the purposes of an agricultural exhibition; the grounds are spacious, and of just sufficient descent to exhibit everything out of the building to the best advantage, and could be easily drained, so that the grounds would be dry.

This place could no doubt have been readily obtained, as it is well understood that it is in contemplation to take down, or remove the house to a more central and convenient place in the village, for the accommodation of those who usually worship there, inasmuch as the population of the place is not only concentrating in the old village, but extending north and west of it, rendering the present meeting-house every day a more one-sided affair, which exhibits should not be, in a town that has exhibited so much moral, mechanical and agricultural progress. It is to be hoped, and that soon, that some of our wealthy, benevolent and public spirited citizens will carry the intention into effect.

In looking about, I could not but observe, upon the stream that intersects the village, and has such an abundant supply of water, the numerous workshops that have been built upon its banks, the industry as well as skill of the workmen, as manifested in the perfection of the articles of manufacture. The various improvements going on in the town are evidence of its prosperity.

The Methodist Meeting House, I observed, is being enlarged, by excavating the hill upon which it stands, and placing another story under it, for a vestry and school rooms, the ground being returned to grade the grounds about the very neat appearing building of brick, that has been erected for an Academy, and which will no doubt well subserve the interests of education, but much better, I think, if it could be merged into the common school system, as a high school, so that every child could partake of its advantages. It is quite as important, and perhaps more so, that children of poor parents in the community, should be as well educated as those of the most wealthy, inasmuch as wealth must owe its main protection, under the laws of this country, to the morality and intelligence of its population; and it is believed that no better place, the family excepted, can be found for laying their foundation, than the school room.

When teaching shall be raised to the dignity of a profession, instead of being the stepping stone to one, it will be found to be one of the most useful, pleasant, and more profitable than any of the three that are termed the learned, by courtesy. When such shall be the case, you may look forward for that progress towards the perfection of the agriculture of the State, that can never be arrived at by a mere traditional knowledge of the subject. *AGRICOLA.*

#### For the Maine Farmer.

**HORSE SHOING.**

How many horses, valuable horses in many respects, are spoiled by having defective feet. The general defect in the fore-feet is called "pinched," or contracted feet.

The animal tender forward, liable to fall when going down hill, and consequently unsafe.

When the forward feet of a horse are defective, his usefulness on the road is very much impaired; and in fact, there is no comfort or safety in using such a horse.

What causes tender feet? The most common cause is bad shoeing, with improper care of the animal. There are five good horse-shoers. Not one blacksmith in fifty knows how to shoe a horse properly. How frequently do boys and apprentices, as soon as they can drive a nail, undertake to set shoes, without any knowledge of the anatomy of the horse's foot, or of that of the reason of a thing. It is a shame and an outrage upon the rights of horses to have such a state of things.

It is also a lamentable fact, that not one man in a hundred knows when his horse is well shod. Commonly, a man leads his horse to the blacksmith shop, lets the work be done, and then goes off with his horse, satisfied, because he has shoes on his feet.

There are two very common faults in shoeing horses. One is, the shoes are too short. How can a horse travel with ease, unless his shoes are long enough for him to set his whole feet down on the shoes. A horse suffers as much with short shoes as a man does with boots of an insufficient length. How can a horse travel easily all day over our rough roads, with shoes half an inch too short? I do not know how many times I have been pained at seeing horses with short shoes on. Have the shoes as long as the foot. The longer it is, reasonably, the better support it will give.

The second fault is, shoes are made *concave*, instead of *convex*. When a horse sets down his foot, if he can, it will spread a little. This arrangement was made to save the animal from pounding a solid foot on the ground. The foot of a horse has layers of springs, as it were, in it; and the shoe should be made accordingly. If the heel of the shoe dishes in, how can the horse's heel spread when he puts his foot down? It cannot; but it is bound tighter, so that it pinches the foot, and after a while it results in cramped feet.

A forward foot shoe should be made with the heel of it slightly convex, just enough convex to let the heel spread naturally when the horse puts his foot down.

More by-and-by on this subject.

#### SOFTLY FALLS THE RAIN.

Softly, softly falls the rain,  
The trees stretch up their arms of green;  
The very grass is upward springing;  
The little birds in concert singing.

A welcome to the well-riding sheen—  
Trilling in notes of joy again,  
A blessing on the summer rain,  
The hot dry earth all silent lies.

And open wide her raptur' vest,  
The precious draught in rapture drinking.  
As drop by drop the shower is sinking,  
Like jewels on her swarthy breast—  
And looks her blessing to the skies,  
Like faith in holy ecstasies.

Each little flower lifts up his head,  
A star amid the spangled grass,  
No more beneath the hot wind fainting,  
But fresh again from Nature's painting,  
To catch the showers that lightly pass—  
Breathing from petals scented and dead,  
Incense by love and beauty fed.

The wraithful winds are laid to sleep,  
The shallow brook no longer givings;  
But pauses in its downward flowing,  
To sing beneath yon trees, ere going.  
A lifting strain to dewy leaves—  
And nature, in that hush so deep,  
Smiles where the skies above her weep.

#### WHAT MAY BE DONE WITH A POOR ORCHARD.

We condense from the experience of a friend whose whole statement would occupy more space than we can give. The following may be relied on as entirely accurate:—Five years ago, he purchased an orchard containing 23 trees. They had never borne much, having been planted but a few years. Their treatment had been miserable. Cows and horses had been pastured in the orchard. More than one quarter of the trees had been bruised or bent, so that it seemed that they must die. The rest had been left unpruned, the suckers were growing from their roots, and large scars, where the bark had been torn off by the horns of cattle, disfigured many of them. The insects, too, had held carnival among them. Apple borers had pierced their trunks; caterpillars had spun their webs from year to year in their branches; and ants, whose hills had multiplied around, were swarming on the trees or fruit, during all the warm months.

Such was the condition of the trees. When our friend considered the case, he seriously thought of cutting them all down, and beginning anew. But the entreaties of his wife, who thought that some fruit might be grown on some of the trees, while a younger orchard would be coming on, induced him to try what could be done with these ragged, hopeless subjects.

His plan was a simple one. He turned out all animals. He pruned the trees carefully, covering all the wounds with grafting wax or shellac. He propped up the trees that were bent almost to the ground, and covered the large scars with cotton cloth that had been spread with grafting wax. He removed all the sprouts from the roots, and kept them cut off as fast as they re-appeared. He battled the insects as best he could. The borers he dug out of the trees, with a knife. The caterpillars he burned up, cutting off the limbs where their nests were, and putting them into the kitchen stove. The ants he destroyed by pouring hot water after the Monday's washing, into their hills. And he destroyed the moss and numberless eggs, and grubs, by removing the rough bark on the trunks and limbs, and washing the trees generously with old soap. He enriched the ground by spading under manure mixed with lime, and a little salt. This course he has kept up, as he thought needful, every year since.

But are the results? We will state them. Every tree has lived. The most hopeless ones have borne generously. The trees have quadrupled the size of their tops in the last five years. The orchard attracts the attention of every passer by. All exclaim: "What fine apple trees you have, Mr. —!" The insects, above mentioned, have almost entirely disappeared. Last year, (1855,) these 23 trees bore between 100 and 150 bushels of apples, and when this statement was made to us, more than half of them were just blooming, as if for another generous yield in 1856. Such are the results thus far.

Our readers will not wonder that our friend is greatly encouraged by his experiment.

[Ohio Farmer.]

**TO MEASURE LAY.** The editor of the New Jersey Farmer says that he has proved the following rule for finding the number of tons of hay in a given bulk:

"Take a row of 12 or 15 feet in depth, and which has been filled with hay, as it was drawn from the field, and has been lying till spring, and measure the length, breadth and height in feet—multiply them to get the cubical contents. For instance—the length is 20 feet, breadth 40 feet and height 16 feet—20 times 40 makes 800, multiplied by 16, equal to 12,800 cubic feet, which being divided by 700, the number of feet that makes a ton of 2,000 lbs., will give 18 tons, 200 lbs. The top of a mow, say about one-third, we rate at 800 feet to the top, the middle 700 feet, and the bottom of the mow at 600—so the whole bulk would average 700 feet if the mow is 12 or 15 feet deep, but if only 5 or 6 feet deep, count 800 feet for a ton, and so accordingly with other bulks."

**SALT AND GUANO.** Recent experiments, stated in the Mark Lane Express, go to show that common salt is a valuable addition to all applications of guano to the soil. It not only has a tendency to give strength and hardness to the straw, (which guano weakens,) but prevents the loss of ammonia, which is constantly going on even in a dry atmosphere. Mr. Barral, the editor of a French agricultural journal says:—"We left in open air, in plates, during 15 days, equal weights of the pure guano and guano previously mixed with salt. At the end of that time we examined anew the amount of nitrogen, and found that the pure guano had lost 11.6 per cent. of nitrogen, while that mixed with salt had lost only 5 per cent." The Express recommends the use of refuse salt from fish packers for this purpose, and any refuse salt would probably answer the purpose.

#### DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

SELECTED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

**PRESERVING STRAWBERRIES.** Strawberries for bottling or preserving, except for jam, should be ripe, but not in the least soft. Make a syrup of a pound of sugar for a pound of fruit. The sugar should be double-refined, although refined does very well; the only difference is in the color of the preserve, which is not so brilliant as when done with other than crushed or loaf-sugar. To each pound of sugar put a teaspoon of water; set it over a gentle fire, and stir it until it is all dissolved; when boiling hot, put in the fruit, having picked off every hull and imperfect berry; let them boil very gently in a covered kettle until, by cutting one open, you find it cooked through. That will be known by its having the same color throughout. Take them from the syrup with a skimmer, and spread them on flat dishes, and let them remain until cold; boil the syrup until quite thick; then let it cool and settle; put the fruit into jars or pots, and strain or pour the syrup carefully over, leaving the sediment, which will be at the bottom of the pitcher. The next day cover with several papers wet with sugar boiled to candy; set them in a cool, airy place. Strawberries keep perfectly well with seven pounds of sugar to ten of fruit; they should be done as directed above, and the syrup cooled quite thick. A pint of red currant juice and a pound of sugar for it, to the pound of strawberries, makes this syrup very beautiful.

**ANOTHER METHOD.** To two pounds of fine large strawberries add two pounds of powdered sugar, and put them in a preserving-kettle over a slow fire, till the sugar is melted; then boil them precisely twenty minutes, as fast as possible; have ready a number of small jars, and put the fruit in boiling hot. Cork and seal the jars immediately, and keep them through the summer in a cold dry cellar. The jars must be heated before the hot fruit is poured in, otherwise they will break.

**STRAWBERRIES STEWED FOR TARTS.** Make a syrup of one pound of sugar and a teaspoon of water; add a little white of eggs; let it boil and skim it until only a foam rises; then put in a quart of berries free from stems and hulls; let them boil till they look clear, and the syrup is quite thick. Finish as directed for tarts, with fine puff paste.

**TO MAKE SANDWICHES.** Rub one tablespoonful of mustard flour into half a pound of sweet butter; spread this mixture upon thin slices of bread; from a boiled ham, cut very thin slices, and place a slice of ham between two slices of bread prepared as above; cut the sandwiches in convenient form and serve. Some chop the trimming of the boiled ham very fine, and lay them between the slices of prepared bread. This is a good dish for lunch or even entertainments.

**GERMAN TOAST.** Take a small loaf of baker's bread, a day old, and cut it in slices an inch in thickness; make a custard of four eggs, well beaten, to a quart of milk, adding four tablespoonfuls of sugar; soak the bread in the custard until it becomes saturated; then fry the bread in fresh butter till nearly browned. Serve with lemon sauce.

**GATHERING THE PERFUME OF PLANTS.** The perfume of flowers may be gathered in a very simple manner, and without apparatus. Gather the flowers with as little stalk as possible, and place them in a jar, three parts full of olive or almond oil. After being in the oil twenty-four hours, put them into a coarse cloth, and squeeze the oil from them. This process, with fresh flowers, is to be repeated, according to the strength of the perfume desired. The oil being thus thoroughly perfumed with the volatile principle of the flowers, is to be mixed with an equal quantity of pure rectified spirits, and shaken every day for a fortnight, when it may be poured off, ready for use. As the season for sweet scented blossoms is now approaching, this method may be practically tested.

**TO WHITEN LINDEN TREES YELLOW.** Cut up a pound of fine white soap into a gallon of milk and hang it over a fire in a wash kettle. When the soap has entirely melted, put in the linden, and boil it half an hour. Then take it out; have ready a lather of soap and warm water; wash the linden in it, and then rinse it through two cold waters, with a very little blue at the last.

#### REANIMATION OF DROWNED PERSONS.

Dr. Hall, an eminent physician of London, has just given to the world the result of a series of investigations on Asphyxia, or the suspended animation resulting from immersion in water, which are interesting in the highest degree, and if in the hands of others found to be effectual, will revolutionize the entire method of treating persons found drowned. He objects to the practice of seeking to restore animation by elevating the temperature of the body by hot blankets and hot applications. The suspended animation in the case of drowning arises from two distinct causes; first, a want of the air usually received in the process of respiration, and second, a retent of carbonic acid gas in the lungs, and in its final permeation in the blood vessels. This permeation produces a poison capable of disorganizing the blood, and producing death from this cause alone, and is increased by heat and heated applications. Dr. Hall has pointed out one impediment to the restoration of this function, which has hitherto escaped notice. This is the falling back of the tongue across the top of the glottis, or entrance into the windpipe. The first step in Dr. Hall's process is to remove this difficulty by placing the patient upon his face and breast, instead of his back, as is usually done. The body is then turned slowly upon its side, and re-turned as slowly to its first position upon the breast and face. This motion, whose effects is to cause a considerable amount of air in the lungs to be expelled and re-inspired, is to be kept up until breathing is restored, or all hopes of resuscitation from this source are abandoned. "Nothing," says Dr. Hall, "can exceed the beauty of this life-giving, (if life can be given,) this breathing process."

[Baltimore American.]

#### CLOVER PASTURAGE—HOVEN.

For milch cows clover constitutes one of the best pastures. Care must be used in turning them on it in the spring; otherwise they are liable to be hoven—that is, from fermentation of the clover in the first stomach, they become so distended with gas as to endanger their lives, if not speedily relieved. To guard against this, they must not be turned on the clover till the dew is entirely dried off, and if the pasture is good, they should not at first be allowed to remain on more than an hour at a time.

If any cattle should become hoven, they may be promptly relieved by the following simple process:

As soon as you discover the affection, which you will know by their swollen appearance and uneasy movements, make a stout rope, well twisted, about as thick as your wrist, turn the cow into her stall, and putting the rope into her mouth, tie it over the top of her head behind her horns; secure it well and turn her loose. In her endeavors to get rid of the rope, she will soon turn up her head as to allow the escape of the gas, and in fifteen minutes she will be relieved.

Some five or six years ago, we found six of our cows thus affected at the same time; having somewhere read of the above remedy, we tried it, with immediate success; the cattle were so much affected, that they must have died if not relieved. We have since it tried several times since, and always with success.

[Louisville Journal.]

Last week a fine Devon heifer was taken with hoven. She was caught, and a couple of slices of fat salt pork put down her throat. She was well in a short time. This has always proved a sure remedy with us. [Prairie Farmer.]

#### SALT TO DESTROY WORMS, &c.

In that excellent paper, the Germantown Telegraph, we find some remarks on the value of salt to destroy worms on vegetables. We copy what follows:—A weak brine, not exceeding the strength of sea water, proves a remedy for the "squash destroyer," one of the most insidious and persevering, as well as voraciously destructive enemies with which the gardener and fruit grower is called to contend. It is also a most effectual preventative of *aphides*, or plant lice, vermin which prey upon the cabbage or turnip tribes. In every instance of the application of brine to those vegetables that have fallen under our observation, its success has been complete. No injury need be apprehended from a very liberal application, say one quart to a plant, if the solution be of the strength indicated.

All the cabbage tribe are liable to be attacked and fatally injured by minute maggots, resembling, very nearly, the maggots in cheese, and which are doubtless the larvae of some fly. There is another enemy, also, by which they are frequently infested—a small grub, similar in many respects to those found in corn and potato hills, and which not unfrequently prove very destructive. Salt water applied to the hills will have a tendency to arrest their depredations, and if the application be repeated frequently, say once in two or three days, it will effectually destroy or drive them off.











